

regard was paid to the claims of Constantinople or the Western Empire; a great flourish was made of the Donations of Constantino, Charlemagne* Otto; but after the preamble Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily were conferred upon Guiscard, and Capua on Richard. Guiscard, "by the grace of God and St. Peter, Duke of Apulia and Calabria and, if either aid me, future lord of Sicily," swore on bended knee homage to the Pope for himself and his heirs; he promised to respect the Patrimony and secure it to the Pope; never to ravage or attack the principality; to aid in Papal elections so that the decree of Nicholas might be carried out; finally to pay for his domains a tribute of two ve pence of Pavia yearly on every yoke of oxen,* Richard made for Capua an oath of a similar nature.

The investiture at Melfi was a natural consequence of Civitate. The Papacy adopted an opportunist line, abandoned the Lombards, and surrendered South Italy to its former enemies. The advantages to both parties were great, What the *entente* meant to Guiscard and Richard need not

¹ There are two versions of Guiscard's oath, contained In Delarc, *Les Normands en Ito&V*, p. 325-6, and in the *Regmtat* ed, Jaffd, p. 386. Richard's oath is given in Delate, p,

329, and In
 Tosti, *Storia di Monte Cassino*, i, p. 398. Both
 Delarc (p, 32}
 and Glesebreeht (*Die deutsche Kaiserzeit*, vol. III.,
 p. ioH6) con-
 sider that the tribute was meant as a
 compensation to the Pope
 for the domains which belonged by right to St.
 Peter in Southern
 Italy and Sicily, and not as a feudal rent from
 the land as a
 whole,